

Los Angeles Herald.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SUNDAY.....JUNE 21, 1874.

The College Proposition.

We are glad to note the interest that is being awakened in the college enterprise. No one who gives a few moments of careful attention to the proposition of establishing a college in our midst can, we think, fail to see the advantages to our city and county in saving the \$30,000 we are already sending out of our midst every year to educate our children abroad; in losing to us thousands of dollars to be spent in our midst for culture and scholarship; in adding to our society scores of families of wealth, enterprise and social position, who shall help build up our public schools, our churches, banks, stores, mills and machine-shops—every enterprise of our city and commonwealth; that shall help us develop the unbounded resources of our county and bring to light her stores of wealth that now lie hid and useless; who shall line our streets with residences, and dot our rich valleys with thriving homes, and become to us and the county we honor and have chosen as the homes of ourselves and our children new wealth and new glory. Take from our city a hundred of our choice homes and the families to which they now belong; take from our county a hundred of her orange groves, her vineyards and her gardens, with the citizens who have planted and cared for them and now enjoy their beauty and wealth, and contemplate, if you can, our loss. But why are there not a thousand instead of a hundred? Surely not for the want of places in our city for fine homes, either on airy hill-top or in rich valley, for they are here without number; and thousands of acres, unsurpassed in any land, are waiting for the honest heart, the earnest enterprise and the strong arm of the Granger. Thousands of Eastern people visit us every year and do not deny the fine prospect of our city nor the great richness of our soil, nor beauty of climate, yet go away to return no more to us. Could we show these people through the halls of such a college as it is proposed to establish among us, with its wide range of departments; and could they see among us three or four hundred students, the choice of the land, thousands more of them would be induced to stay with us, and thousands more would come to us. But we have written enough of these things, they are evident to you all what it is proposed to do. Mr. HASKINS, and parties associated with him, pledge themselves, on condition, that suitable grounds and buildings be furnished by this county, to establish a college with the following departments: First—Academical Department, in which instruction shall be given in Spanish, German, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Higher Mathematics, Science, etc. Second—Academical Department, in which students shall be prepared for the higher department. Third—Department of Painting and Drawing. Fourth—Commercial Department, in which instruction shall be given in book-keeping, plain and ornamental penmanship, card-marking, etc. Fifth—Conservatory of Music. To be at once a college where music may be studied, both as a science and an art, this department will be put into the hands of one of the most accomplished musicians and teachers to be found in any land, and we believe if this project is carried out that Los Angeles will have the honor of establishing the first Conservatory of Music on the coast, and great things are expected from it by Mr. HASKINS, in building up the school interests of this new college. Thus we have brought to our doors a college with the widest range of departments of any school on the coast, and we look upon it as the great opportunity for Los Angeles. It is estimated that one thousand residences are going up in Oakland this year, and half of the people would tell you that they came there on account of her schools. Why should it not be so with Los Angeles? Mr. HASKINS built up a large school in the East, somewhat on this plan, and has the highest recommendations possible, both from the East and from this Coast. It is proposed to form a joint-stock company, about which more will be said hereafter. It remains to be seen what our people will do, whether this college shall come here or go elsewhere.

SACRAMENTO arrested Professor WILLIAM DENTON a few evenings since, and detained him in jail until the middle of the next day. The cause of the arrest was the refusal of the Professor to pay lecturer's license. Professor DENTON asserts that he has lectured all over the United States, and never was asked to pay a license anywhere except in Stockton and Sacramento. At the first named place the authorities did not enforce the collection. The Sacramento officers no doubt strained a point to arrest DENTON. CANON KINGSLEY, AGASSIZ, and others have lectured there without a license. The treatment of Prof. DENTON was an outrage of which the respectable citizens of the Capital city are properly ashamed.

THE word "Grange" is of ancient origin. It is Roman by birth, English by association, and American by adoption. It means a corn farm where tithes and rents due religious houses were kept.

Salaries of School Teachers.

In Clinton, Illinois, the tax-payers are taking steps for reducing the salaries of school teachers to a maximum with other labor. This is a wise step. School teachers, male and female, are absorbing all the money in the country. We do not know a school teacher who has been at the business six months who is not a bloated aristocrat, and an inflated bondholder. They over estimate their services and are paid entirely too much money. Those Illinois pigheads have dug out a brilliant idea. They are wise as owls—and deserve the thanks of the nation for having the courage to strike a blow for freedom from the thralldom of school teachers. We never happened to pass through Clinton, Illinois, and we do not have the honor of an acquaintance with Clinton's leading citizens, and we are glad if it, but we will be a Los Angeles orange against a sucker pumpkin that not a single man signing the call for a meeting to reduce the salaries of school teachers has the amount of common sense and education requisite for teaching a primary class in a country school. "Reduced the salaries of school teachers to the maximum of other labor." The thing is simply impossible. Those salaries are below the minimum now. Why, as a class, school teachers are the hardest worked, most abused, least appreciated and poorest paid public benefactors the world frowns upon. Educators are regarded as people who are paid a handsome sum for doing nothing. The young man or young woman who takes a district school and performs labor that would have made HERCULES tremble, is paid his or her miserable pittance of a salary in that grudging spirit which plainly says "You have not earned this money, but we give it to you in charity." In cities the same feeling is manifested, though in a lesser degree. It is nothing that a person shall devote the best ten years of life to fitting himself or herself for the profession of school teaching. It is nothing that they wear out their patience and impair their health in the endless struggle to overcome the natural dumbness of bullet-headed young ones. They must not expect larger wages than is paid the plow-boy or the dairy-maid. Those Clinton, Illinois people know no difference between the person who teaches their children and the man who cleans out their stables. Humanity runs to stomach as naturally as a crab travels backward. A man will spend five dollars per week on beer and whisky and think he gets the worth of his money, but when asked to pay a tax of one dollar per month to support the district school, he growls out that the money is thrown away. Millions for the stomach but not a cent for the head. School teachers salaries are so low now, that men and women who have sense enough to teach school, only remain in the school room until an opportunity for something better offers. School teaching is a profession, and there are comparatively few who excel in it. Poor school teachers, like poor doctors, poor lawyers, and poor editors, do not earn even the small pay they receive, but a good school teacher is invaluable to the community receiving his or her services, and deserves a better salary than is usually paid. Our schools would be better taught and our children better educated if teachers were paid better salaries than they now receive. When people learn to regard school teachers in the light of benefactors—as the moulders of the rising generation—and not as public charities, we shall hear no more about reducing their salaries to the maximum of the farm laborer. This, however, will not happen until there have been a number of venerable funerals in and around Clinton, Illinois.

THE women are obtaining their rights to an extent which ought to be alarming to young men. A recent case in New York was decided on the basis that when a man tells a woman that he considers her as his wife, or, in language ever so vague, conveys that impression to her, she is and shall be regarded as his wife. In another case the private statement was sustained on the unsupported evidence of the woman, though the man swore like our army in Flanders that no such admission had ever been made. She was held to be his wife, although he had subsequently married another woman by whom he had several children. Young men, beware. If the woman is pretty, though ever so unscrupulous, her word will weigh heavily; yea, even more heavily than yours, with a jury. You are in danger of being married almost before you know it.

THE NAPHTHALY-DE YOUNG street shooting is differently described by different papers. The *Post* and *Chronicle* blow through the same pipe, and make DE YOUNG a nice little fellow, who is too recently out of Sunday school to shoot well. The other papers describe the affair as it happened, and show that the reason NAPHTHALY was not assassinated is due to the want of nerve on the part of the individual who undertook the job.

THERE are twenty-seven hundred places paying retail liquor license in San Francisco. The average number of men directly interested in each of these places is estimated at four. This will give at least ten thousand license votes from the saloons alone. The brewers will poll one thousand votes, and the wholesale liquor houses one thousand five hundred votes. Of these twelve thousand five hundred votes, the ladies cannot control a single one.

THE California Granger, published at San Jose, has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is a five-column page quarto, well filled with matter of interest to the farmer.

Government Timber.

There is no justification to be urged for the act of despoiling Government land of its timber. We know the prevailing idea is that to rob the Government is not a crime. Men do not hesitate to steal from the Government, who would not be caught swindling an individual for ever so much money. Church members, pious citizens, and Sunday school teachers, like General HOWARD, will steal from the Government while repeating the Ten Commandments. The Government is a silly goose that everybody plucks, but after all it is wrong to steal the timber from Government land. If the act only robbed the Government we should not object, but it is the Government that suffers. It is the parties who purchase the land that are wronged. The Government makes no reduction in the price of land after every stick of timber has been cut from it. One man may steal ten thousand dollars worth of wood from a quarter section of land, yet the purchaser must pay just the same for it that he would did all the timber still stand on the soil. It is the future settler whom the Government timber-stealer wrongs. On the Government land to the north and east of San Fernando, we understand, there are about seventy men employed in cutting wood. A stop should be put to this, and that immediately. The parties engaged in this business are liable to a heavy penalty, and we hope the law will be rigidly enforced. Several arrests, for offenses of this character, have already been made, and we are informed one offender is now in custody, awaiting an investigation of his case. Others will be arrested in a few days. Men who engage to cut wood, by the day or cord, for other parties on Government land, will do well to remember that they, and not their employers, will be held amenable to the law they are violating. The plea that they are cutting this timber from railroad land has no weight. The railroad has no land beyond the end of the track, and if they do not comply with the conditions on which the alternate sections were donated, the land reverts to the Government and is open to pre-emption. Not an acre of the land now being despoiled of its timber really belongs to the railroad company, and the probabilities are that it never will belong to them. One thing is certain, the parties who are selling the forests very well understand that neither the land nor its products belong to them. They know they are violating the law; and if the officers perform their duty, it will be made to suffer the severest penalty for such violation.

A Murmur from the Stranger.

A stranger—a man of means looking for something in which to invest his money—remarked on the street the other day, that the business men of Los Angeles, or at least a portion of them, did not extend that welcome to new-comers which courtesy and a proper regard for the prosperity of the city demanded. He said when he went into the valley among the farmers and fruit-growers, he found cordial friends, willing to give him whatever information they possessed relative to the valley, its products and resources. But in the city, the atmosphere was chilly, not to say decidedly cold. Business men shut themselves up like an oyster and looked askance at the newcomer, as if fearful that he might, if he located here, interfere with their schemes—break up their little monopolies. We do not know how much truth there is in this, but if such a feeling exists, even in a limited degree, it is unworthy of a community, and if persisted in will prove a serious drawback to the advancement and prosperity of the city. We should get rid of any feeling of jealousy; we cannot afford to continue an indulgence in the clan prophecies that characterized old Los Angeles. The dog in the manger was guilty of double-murder. He starved himself and the horse to death. We want men of means, energy and enterprise to come among us. We want a few million dollars and a few thousand live men—men who will open stores, establish manufactorys, build houses and inaugurate new trades. Neither the money nor the men will come if, in place of extending a cordial welcome to all comers, we turn them the cold shoulder, and when questioned as to our business facilities and the opportunities for opening up new industries, we become dumb or speak only to discourage and repel. We have the richest valley, the finest climate and the most beautiful city in the State; let us prove ourselves a generous, open-hearted, hospitable people. We hope the stranger was mistaken, or at least that his convictions were produced through his having been so unfortunate as to have fallen in with one of the few remaining representatives of a class of old fossils who live half a century to learn the lesson of a decade.

NEWSPAPERS are frequently accused of blackmailing, but they are more sinned against than sinning. A corporation will not support a paper that dares tell the truth about it. A theater will not advertise in a paper that says its performance was as often is—poor. "Stop my paper," yells the wooden actor who is not puffed in every issue. "Give us a good notice," demands the manager of a dead-beat show who has just inserted a two-dollar "ad." And so on *ad infinitum*. What is this but blackmailing a newspaper?

THE City Council of Marysville, on Monday evening, granted a franchise for laying down a street railroad in that city.

Governor Booth has re-appointed Dr. B. Bryant of San Jose, Trustee of the State Normal School.

More Monumental Folly.

A movement is on foot in Washington to induce a Congressional appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to be expended in marble or bronze commemoration of CHASE, GREELEY, SEWARD and SUMNER. The fact that these four men were the pioneers in the anti-slavery movement is urged as a reason why their memory should be thus perpetuated. We do not endorse the proposition. While we are willing to acknowledge the abolition of slavery as one of the greatest acts of the nineteenth century, we are not so ready to indorse the means by which the end was attained. Had the step been accomplished at a lesser cost in money and with a lesser sacrifice of blood and happiness, we should have been one of the most enthusiastic advocates of statues, monuments and other commemorative signs in perpetuation of the memory of the great anti-slavery pioneers. But the removal of the stain upon our National honor has not been accomplished without pain and expense. The blemish is gone, but it has left an ugly scar that will last and be pointed out after marble statues have crumbled to dust. We need no statues to perpetuate the memory of the pioneers in the anti-slavery movement, nor of those who broke the chains of bondage and bade the human slave stand forth a free man. Their memory lives in the heart of the Nation, and will be remembered so long as the stars and stripes are recognized as the emblem of free thought and the banner of a free people. One of these same men whose memory we are asked to write in bronze and chisel in marble, often stood up in his place on the Senate floor in opposition to measures designed to perpetuate the memory of the rebellion. Were he living to-day, no man would more earnestly and eloquently oppose the purpose of this appropriation than CHARLES SUMNER. Could the silent pen of HORACE GREELEY again feel the animation of the past, it would write, "Let my works be my monument." SALMON P. CHASE and WILLIAM H. SEWARD would add their protest, and appeal to that of their great co-workers. Not one of the four would ask other incentives to memory than those they have written on the pages of their Nation's history. Let us have none of this statue-monument business. We need our money for other purposes. Let us pay our debts, and indulge in bronze and marble after. Let us remove the bond and greenback monuments of the rebellion before we build others of marble. Let us appropriate money for the education and support of the widows and orphans and the maimed and the helpless who daily remind us of the sacrifice we have made, that ours might be a free people in fact as well as in name. When these signs have passed away; when the widow's weeds are no longer seen; when the orphan's appeal is no longer heard; when there are no more empty sleeves and no more soldiers of the rebellion; when the National debt has ceased to exist, and when taxes have been reduced to the level of yore; when the devastated territory again blooms and the harvest is abundance; when the plowshare no longer turns up mementoes of the rebellious strife; when all these signs and monuments of the dark and bloody storm which swept slavery from the land have passed away, and we are once more a united, prosperous and happy people, then we may, if so inclined, cast bronze and chisel marble images of civil and military heroes; but until that day arrives let us remember the dead by being just to the living.

A New Use for the Court House.

We have been trying to dispose of the Court house, and our efforts in that direction have eliminated several ideas and suggestions from outside sources. One, and by far the most practical yet presented, is to convert the Court house into a Government building. There are now the following Federal officers located in this city: Postmaster, Register and Receiver, Gauger, Internal Revenue Collector, and United States Court Commissioner. A United States District Court will be located here at an early day. These officers have offices wherever they chance to secure them, and the aggregate cost to the Government for rent amounts to a considerable sum per month. Suppose the Government should purchase the Court house, which could be done at a cost not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, the Federal officers would all be located convenient to each other under one roof. The first floor of the Court house would make a splendid Postoffice. Standing as the building does, alone, with a street on each of its four sides, renders it very convenient for wagons bringing in and taking away the mails. The building is well lighted all around, and is, besides, located in the very center of the city. The other Federal officers would occupy the second floor, which is already divided into offices and Court-rooms. The property is just what the Government wants in this city, and we presume if the attention of Congressman HOGHTON was called to the matter, the transfer could be made in a short time. The property will never be worth less than at present, and the prospects are that within the next five years it will treble in value.

Fourth of July Celebration.

ALL ORGANIZATIONS, OR SOCIETIES

Latest Telegrams.

THE LAND BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

Railroad Lands to be Patented.

THE FIVE PER CENT. is Collectable.

Probable Railroad Bankruptcy.

EASTERN.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House bill subjecting all railroad lands, located in existing towns, has been reported by Howe from the Senate Railroad Committee, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute declaring that all portions of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies and their branches, upon which trains have been run during last year, are accepted as complete within the meaning of the third section of the act of July 1st, 1862, and directing that patents shall issue for all lands granted in aid thereof, as rapidly as the United States Surveys are extended; which surveys will be made at the cost of the Government. The requirement of July 2d, 1864, that grantees shall pay the cost of the surveys, being repealed, the Attorney General is considering a course of proceedings to be adopted against the Union Pacific Railroad under the act requiring the collection of five per cent. on the net earnings of the company. It is said that after the expiration of thirty days from the demand made by the Secretary of the Treasury, that should the money not be paid, the Department will apply for adjudication in bankruptcy.

The President has appointed Blanford Wilson, of Illinois, Solicitor of Treasury, vice Banfield Wilson, who is now District Attorney of the southern district of Illinois.

The Postal Committee has reported that no further legislation is necessary to secure a semi-monthly service with China and Japan.

Nonaction Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Major Absalom Baird for Inspector-General of the army.

A Mr. or Mrs. Hang.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—Rock, the Rock Creek murderer, was hanged to-day, in the presence of two thousand people, mostly colored. He protested his innocence to the last.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Wool is quiet and weak, with a tendency toward low prices. Colorado washed, 23¢/30¢; Colorado unwashed, 22¢/25¢; extra and Merino pulled, 45¢/50¢; Texas fine and medium, 25¢/3¢; Texas coarse, 25¢/4¢; California fine and medium, 25¢/3¢; California coarse, 20¢/25¢.

The House Passes an Important Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House bill passed by the Senate to-day for the relief of settlers in lieu of the bill which recently received so much attention from the California press. The danger apprehended from its passage has been averted by the addition of two amendments offered by Hager and supported by Sargent, providing that neither mineral lands nor lands reserved on any land grants made for railroad purposes shall be taken in lieu of settler's lands relinquished. The bill also contains a provision that its privileges shall not in any manner be construed to enlarge any railroad land grant.

The Panama Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamer Colima sailed from Panama for San Francisco yesterday with 280 passengers.

McCook Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate has confirmed McCook Governor of Colorado.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, and Glass.

Agents for the California Chemical Paint Company.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

TO—

PAINTERS AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

CLARENDO HOTEL,

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Who Brought Prices Down?

THE

IMPORTANT, ON MAIN STREET,

UNDER LAFAYETTE HOTEL, WITHOUT A DOUBT

THE CHEAPEST STORE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

RECEIVE NEW GOODS: EVERY STEAMER

HAVE THE BEST LINE OF

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

IN THE CITY.

Ladies' Balbriggan hose, 25cts. per pair; best quality of black velvet, \$1.25 per yard; fine black silk, from \$1.50 to \$3 per yard; Japanese poplin, 45cts. per yard; \$1.25 per dozen; linen napkins, \$1.37cts. per dozen; the best white shirts at \$1.00; linen hats for gents, 50cts.; 1,000 pairs of best California shoes, \$1.50. Also, a nice line of the very latest styles of ladies' linen suits, and thousands of other articles. Go there early and see all the pretty things before they are sold.

Guarantee Satisfaction to All.

COME EVERYBODY AND SEE HOW CHEAP GOODS ARE SOLD

AT THE NEW STORE,

Los Angeles Herald.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SUNDAY.....JUNE 21, 1874.

CITY AND SUBURBS

G. W. Morgan has money to loan. The Kalorama will sail for San Diego to-day.

The courts were all barren of items yesterday.

New corn is in the market, at forty cents per dozen.

The Senator will be at Wilmington next Thursday, and sail for San Francisco Friday.

The Mohongo will sail for San Francisco to-morrow. The steamer train leaves the depot at 4 p.m.

Dr. Lucky left for San Diego yesterday, to take charge of a teacher's convention. He will be absent for a week or two.

The brig *Hesperian*, Capt. Wilkinson, from Humboldt, arrived yesterday morning with lumber to Griffith, Lynch & Co.

Rev. A. F. White will preach and administer the holy communion to the Presbyterians at 11 A.M., to-day at Good Templar's Hall. Bible class at 4 P.M.

Wells, Fargo's Express Office glories in the possession of a bran new counter. The attachés of that office will have more of their remarkable accommodations than ever now.

The San Bernardino *Guardian* says: Los Angeles is increasing rapidly in prosperity and population. She ought to. She has natural advantages, an able press, and public-spirited leading men."

Grand Chancellor Manzur has returned from San Bernardino, where he has just instituted a lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He was assisted by Mr. Winchester, Chancellor Commander of the Santa Barbara Lodge.

Commodore J. H. Spotts and Capt. J. L. Davis of the United States Navy are stopping at the Pico. They are out on the United States steamship *Shubrick*, inspecting the light-houses of the coast.

The Sacramento papers report it so hot in that place last week that the ice supply gave out. In noting the fact, the Marysville *Appeal* says: "Sacramento without ice! That's natural cremation."

Everybody who can avail themselves of the opportunity will go on the excursion to-day to Spadra. The train will leave the depot at 9 o'clock this morning, and make the trip in an hour and a half, starting back at 2 P.M. Thus the excursionists will have over three hours to spend at Spadra and enjoy the hospitalities of Uncle Billy Rubottom.

John is not even allowed to perform his funeral rites without exciting the opposition of his American brethren. The Marysville *Appeal* of the 18th says: On Tuesday the Chinese, with their heathen tapers, set the grass on fire in the southwest corner of the City Cemetery, and but for the presence and active exertions of Matthews and Kane the grounds would have been burned over. The Chinese should not be allowed to bury their dead in the City Cemetery. If the practice continues the burning tapers should be prohibited.

La Esperanza, at No. 108 Main street, is one of the largest and best appointed stores in Southern California. A full line of groceries, imported with a complete stock of provisions, is kept constantly on hand and sold at bottom prices. Country produce bought and the highest price allowed. This house is too well known to require any further commendation from us; we can only advise our friends to visit the store and see for themselves what excellent inducements are offered to customers by way of fine goods and low prices. If 5

We call the attention of our readers to the Church Directory in to-day's issue. This will be published in every Sunday morning's *HERALD*. We wish and intend it to be a full and complete exposition of the religious element of our city. Such a directory, reproduced every Sunday morning, will be not only a great convenience to our own citizens, but to the numerous visitors constantly with us. We are determined the *HERALD* shall fill all the wants of our people so far as the *people's public journal* can do it. It is expected that each worshiping congregation will make any corrections, weekly, as early as 9 o'clock Saturday evening.

A drunken man caused the officers much trouble in escorting him to the calaboose yesterday afternoon. He kicked and floundered about, making a regular circus of himself, to the infinite delight of a select crowd of men and boys who followed. At last the officers were compelled to pick him up in their arms and carry him along; so Bacchus floated off on the stars and the scene closed. This was Act I. Subsequently he was released by the jailor on the promise of his friends to take him home, but he went to a Main street saloon and there fell in with Officer Hartle, against whom it seems he had a grudge, for causing his arrest. He threw four or five tumblers at the officer, one of which inflicted a quite severe cut on the back of the head. He was then arrested the second time and lodged in the calaboose for all night. Then the curtain dropped on Act II. Mr. Martine was taken into Dr. Howard's drug store, and his wound dressed. He was quite seriously but not dangerously injured.

Turner's Anniversary.

There was a fair attendance at the entertainment and ball of the Turn Verein last night. The programme opened with an overture by Isart's hand and a laughable burlesque on Anthony and Cleopatra. Mr. Lehman took the part of Anthony and Mrs. Koster that of Cleopatra. The play was simply the original idea modernized to suit the hard times, with love in a cheap boarding-house and trouble some bailiffs. It was a capital hit and received a hearty encore. Next came a song from the German Singing Club, which was finely rendered, and then some "pyramids"—a series of acrobatic feats by the youthful Turners. The entertainment was concluded by a German play entitled "Des Urima chers Hut," in which the actors were Messrs. Ploemmer, Herberger, Reinecke, Gollmer and Berge. Miss Adolph and Mrs. Koster. The piece was very successfully performed. The hall was then cleared and the company engaged in the "merriment" until a late hour. The whole affair passed off with excellent success, just as the Turners' entertainments always do.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

Another Letter from Mr. Adolphus Perkins—He Takes a New Boarding House—A Mortifying Mishap—In Trouble and Sorrow.

MR. EDITOR: In my last letter I told you something about the trouble in Mrs. Slummin's boarding-house, brought about by the ill-mannered Mrs. Flumm. I was in hopes that by calling the attention of the public, the officers of the law would be awakened to a sense of their duty, and that justice would be meted out to the disturber of our aforetime quiet neighborhood. But it seems that my hopes were not well grounded. The musical young gentlemen did all they could to furnish their fellow-boarders with amusement after the occurrence of the unfortunate affair which I mentioned in my last letter, but it was not the same pleasure as formerly for us to lie awake into the night and listen to their melody. I could never hear that sweet, melancholy wail from the horn, or the not unpleasant squeak from the violin, or the deep moaning from the bass-viol (it was a bass-viol, and neither a French harp or a drum, as I supposed), but I straightway thought of Mrs. Flumm and her tin pans. The constant reviving of such unpleasant memories I found was wearing upon my nervous system; so, after mature deliberation, I concluded to change my boarding-house. Last Monday I packed up my effects and moved into the establishment of Mrs. Mulligan, who was recommended to me as being a very considerate, quiet and orderly landlady. I also learned that she had no boarders with ears for music. As I said, I am a bachelor of very temperate habits, and love nothing so well as peace and harmony. In Mrs. Mulligan's boarding-house I thought I had found this. Although I have referred to Mrs. Mulligan as my landlady, I do not wish to place her on a level with the class of people who usually occupy that position. It is true that the vicissitudes of fortune had compelled her to adopt as a livelihood a profession which, after all, is an honorable one; but in point of fact Mrs. Mulligan was a lady of good family, and the direct descendant of a king of kings. I forgot in my haste to pray for an escort, estates, etc., but at all events they extended over many hundred acres and the ruins of *Menorca* to *Brown*. Mulligan's Castle are still an object of curiosity in the neighborhood. To those who are inclined to be skeptical on the subject of the validity of Mrs. Mulligan's claims to royalty, my only answer is "Look at her." Certainly no one can set eyes on Mrs. Mulligan without feeling awed by her majestic presence; and the massive Roman nose is of itself sufficient to vouch for the blueness of her blood, and the aristocracy of her ancestors. Moreover, the suavity of her manners struck me as being particularly charming, and her disposition one of the sweetest that I have ever seen. She told me herself that she never allowed herself to lose her temper, and had not, to her certain knowledge, spoken a cross word for the last fifteen years. Such a disposition I call angelic. I have neglected to mention that Mr. Mulligan, my landlady's husband, also boards with Mrs. Mulligan. Like his wife, Mr. Mulligan is also very mild-mannered. His principal business when at work is superintending streets and saloons. He manages to do a great deal of labor of this kind during the week, and though not very remunerative, it makes but little difference to the noble-minded Mr. Mulligan, whose ambition is above the gross pelf of this world. Mrs. Mulligan trusts him for his board bill. It seemed to me that the two were one of the most happy and loving couples that had ever been my good fortune to meet. Whenever Mrs. Mulligan wanted her husband to run on an errand or do a chore, she would say, with such a smiling and kind expression on her noble countenance, "My dear, will you *please* do so-and-so?" and he would answer, "Yes, my dearest," and trot off directly about the business in the most accommodating manner. Such happy conduct struck me as being a noble example of conjugal felicity, and one to inspire us all with a love and admiration for it. If anything would tempt me to take a wife (and I say it with all seriousness) it would be the hope of enjoying such domestic happiness. Unfortunately, Mr. Mulligan is somewhat given to drink. I suspcioned this from the first, but was never certain of the fact so damaging to his character until last Wednesday evening, when a little incident occurred which convinced me of the truth of my suspicion. My usual hour for retiring is 9 o'clock, and it very seldom happens more than a half-hour later. This morning, however, I was induced to attend the meeting of the Calthumpians, as I was told that it was a very fine, orderly and honorable order, and I was detained away from home until the meeting adjourned, bringing myself very much for being out so late, and inwardly resolving never to have anything to do with another ancient and honorable affair of the kind; and, as I came up to Mrs. Mulligan's gate I was greatly startled to hear the voice of my landlady's husband addressing me. Mr. Mulligan was seated on the door-step, and was, I am sorry to say, in a beastly state of intoxication. He said, "Perkins, m' old boy; Perkins, go in! Zhus you go in; hear me?" At the same time he accompanied his indolent words with sundry knowing nods and winks, which were as rude as his language. Whatever the intention of Mr. Mulligan, his actions were far from proper. I did not stop to parley with the inebriated man, but opened the door and passed quickly in. The house was dark inside, and as I started to grop my way through the hall I stumbled over a chair and several other articles of furniture, which I am compelled to think were placed there purposely. As I fell with a crash, the voice of Mrs. Mulligan, very unlike its usual soft, silvery tones, rang in my ear, and simultaneously there came down upon me a bucket full of slops (I think it was slops): "Oh, you old fool," said the infuriated woman, "I've got you now!" And then came another bucketful of the foul stuff.

"You beast! You miserable, drunken old so! Yo i zay, tipping brute of a thing! You—"

"Madam," said I, as soon as I could get my breath, after the fall and the surfeit of slops, "it's all a mistake; I am Adolphus Perkins, your boarder; P.M., I'm—"

But Mrs. Mulligan cut my explana-

tions short by making a little scream, and falling off the stairs where she had been standing, over the balusters down upon me and the pile of chairs and furniture and the slops. We were all in a heap together. And then I could hear a demoniac laugh coming from the wretched drunken Mulligan on the door-step, and he yelled out, "Go in, my dear; 's all right! Go in, Perkins; ha! ha! Go in, old boy! ha! ha!"

It was very awkward for Mrs. Mulligan and me, you may be sure, and how we ever extricated ourselves from the terrible predicament I am sure I cannot say.

I only know that after a while I had my feet in a tub of hot water and my head tied up and my left arm in a sling, and as I thus sat in my room I heard a disgusting snore coming from the vicinity of the front door-step below.

"As soon as I am able, I shall leave Mrs. Mulligan's boarding-house forever.

Yours, in great tribulation,

ADOLPHUS PERKINS.

A LESSON FOR SUNDAY.

One Cause of Venality and General Corruption.

The disclosure, during the last few years, of the venality of our public men, and the prevalence of corruption in civil affairs, is astounding to all thinking men. The press is filled with the disclosures and denunciation of crime. To discover the cause, and apply a remedy, is the great problem that all true men are trying to work out. There are a thousand secondary causes in view, which are generally accepted as the true cause—the great desire for wealth and freedom, the freedom and comfort which wealth affords for natural enjoyment. The homage which is paid to position and wealth is, in the estimation of the worldly mind, a sufficient reason to obtain wealth at any price. This, with the fact that the great moral tone with regard to all business transactions has been wonderfully weakened, so that the sharp practice, and keen competition, by which one man enriches himself, and forestalls and ruins his neighbor, by the advantage of his weakness, are excused, and the successful man is called fortunate and is an object of imitation and envy. In this respect there is too little difference between the church and the world. It is true there are some noble exceptions both in the church and in the world; but there are as many exceptions in one as the other. There is a cause for this moral defect, which must be discovered before we can be remedied. Superficial thinkers never examine beneath the surface for a cause, and their remedies are externally applied. Such men would cure all this moral malady by acts of Congress and Legislatures.

We would inform such men that this cause of moral corruption lies too deep to be healed by external applications. Are not the *doctrines* and *teachings* of the churches upon the *nature and use of religion* one cause of this venality and corruption?

We know that what we have said will astonish many good church people, and on their account we are sorry to be compelled to say it; nevertheless, it is true. The Bible itself is all right, and teaches the grandest code of morals the world has ever seen. It teaches us to be pure in our conduct, honest in our dealings, and unselfish in our claims upon our fellow-men. But the doctrines of the churches urges this course of conduct, because it will better our prospects for happiness in the next world. By them religion is regarded only as a means of getting to Heaven when we die, and not as the means of bringing Heaven down to earth. It looks entirely to the future, not to the present. We have heard ministers declare that they have desired affliction here, so that they might claim to be God's favorites, and some of the churches have instituted a system of bodily afflictions in order to enhance their prospects for Heaven. To such people there can be no Heaven on earth, and they do not expect any, with whom, religion is supposed to consist more in what we believe than in what we do. Their religion, being emotional, subsides in feeling, but does not impel to useful acts. They are taught that good works contribute nothing to salvation, but that we should rather regard good works with suspicion, lest we should come to be compelled to say it; nevertheless, it is true. The Bible itself is all right, and teaches the grandest code of morals the world has ever seen. It teaches us to be pure in our conduct, honest in our dealings, and unselfish in our claims upon our fellow-men. But the doctrines of the churches urges this course of conduct, because it will better our prospects for happiness in the next world. By them religion is regarded only as a means of getting to Heaven when we die, and not as the means of bringing Heaven down to earth. It looks entirely to the future, not to the present. 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Los Angeles Herald.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SUNDAY.....JUNE 21, 1874

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Eastern, San Francisco and Northern—Telegraph Stage Line—Arrive at 2:40 P. M.; close at 10:30 M. Letters intended for registry must be presented before 10 A. M. Coast and Southern—San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Santa Barbara—Arrive at 10:30 P. M.; closes at 9:30 P. M. San Diego Line—San Diego, Anaheim, Gallatin, San Gabriel, etc.—Arrives at 12 M., closes at 3:30 P. M.

Southern Arizona—Tucson, Yuma, Arizona City, and Way Stations—Arrives Monday and Saturday—Leaves Tuesday and Friday at 12 M.; leaves 12:30 P. M., and Saturday; Mail closes at 3:30 P. M.

North American Telegraph—Oregon and Way Stations—Arrives Monday and Thursday at 10:30 A. M.; leaves Tuesdays and Friday; mail closes at 2:30 P. M.

San Joaquin—San Joaquin, Sacramento, Galveston, El Monte, Riverside, etc.; arrives at 10:30 P. M.; closes at 2:30 P. M.

Wilmington and Way Stations—Arrives at 10:30 P. M.

Cerro Gordo, Lone Pine and Hayville—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 P. M.; leaves Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

Domestic and Foreign Money Order Office—Open from 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., except on Saturday when office closes at 3:30 P. M. San Francisco Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

On Sundays the office will be open for one hour after the distribution of the Eastern mail.

H. K. W. BENT, P. M.

City and County Official Directory.

City Directory.

J. R. TOBERMAN.....Mayor
Office, No. 43 Spring street.
B. F. HARTLEE.....Marshal and Chief of Police
Office, No. 45 Spring street.
GEORGE D. COOPER.....City Treasurer
Office, Fashion Stables, Main street.
A. W. HUTTON.....City Attorney
Office, 36 Temple Block.
M. K. MCNAUL.....City Clerk
Office, No. 45 Spring street.
W. M. MCNAUL.....City Surveyor
Office, Cor. Spring and First streets.
Dr. W. T. LYDDELL.....City Physician, Pub. Schools

Common Council:

F. SABICH PRES., W. H. WORKMAN,
EDWARD EVEY, R. M. SMITH,
JOSE MASCAREL, B. BEAUDRY,
JACOB GERKIN, H. D. DOCKWEILER,
JULIAN CHAVIS, JULIAN VALDEZ,
Meets every Thursday P. M. at 5 o'clock, at its room, 45 Spring street.

Chamber of Commerce:

S. LAZARD, PRES. S. C. CANNELL, Tres.,
L. W. LORD, F. L. NEWMARK,
J. M. GRIFFITH, P. BEAUDRY,
H. W. HELLAND, J. S. GRIFFIN.

Board of Education:

H. D. BARROWS, President.
M. KREMER, Secy. G. W. SMITH,
W. M. B. PRIDHAM, J. P. WIDNEY.

County Directory:

A. W. POTTS, Co. Clerk and Clerk of Courts
J. W. GILLETTE, Co. Recorder and Auditor
T. E. ROWAN, Co. Treasurer
W. R. ROWLAND, Co. Sheriff and Tax Collector
GEORGE D. COOPER, Co. Sheriff
DIONICO BOTILLER, Co. Assessor
L. SEBOLD, Co. Surveyor

Board of Supervisors:

GEO. HINDS, Chairman,
J. M. GRIFFITH, EDWARD EVEY,
F. PALOMARES, F. MACHACO,
JUAN J. CARILLO, Interpreter.

Regular Meetings—First Monday of each month.

Judicial Directory:

Y. REPUBLICAN, Dist. Court Judge
Term of Court—First Monday of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov.
H. K. S. O'OMELVANEY, Judge of Probate and County Court
Term of Court—First Monday of Jan., Mar., July, Sept., and Nov.
J. D. BUCKNELL, Dist. Court Commissioner, Office, No. 39, Temple Block.

Judges' Courts:

WM. H. GRAY, Temple Block, over W. F. & Co's office.
JOHN TRAFFORD, Downey Block, Temple street.

Los Angeles Library Association:

J. R. MCCONNELL, President
J. C. LITTLEFIELD, Librarian
Los Angeles Library Association, Downey Block.

National Officials:

H. K. W. BENT, Postmaster
Postoffice, Temple Block.
ALFRED R. M. SMITH, Reg. U. S. Land Office
J. W. LAVENDER, REC. U. S. Land Office
Temple Block.
A. G. MAPA—Dept. Coll. U. S. Int. Revenue
J. R. BREWER, REC. U. S. Int. Rev. Ganger
Office, No. 48, Temple Block.
J. D. DUNLAP, Dept. U. S. Marshal
New York street.
A. BRUNSWICK, U. S. Court Commissioner
Office, No. 28, and 28, Temple Block.
JACOB A. MOURENHOUT, French Consul
Main street.

Farmers' Declaration of Independence.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a class of people suffering from long continued systems of oppression and abuse, to arouse themselves from an apathetic indifference to their own interests, which has become habitual; to assume among their fellow citizens that equal station, and demand from the government they support, those equal rights to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them; a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they declare the causes that impel them to a course necessary to their own protection.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever the powers of a government become destructive of these, either through the injustice or inefficiency of its laws, or through the corruption of its administrators, it is the right of the people to abolish such laws, and institute such reforms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that laws long established shall not be changed for light and trifling causes, and accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer when evils are suffered than to right themselves by abolishing the laws to which they are accustomed; but when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce a people under the absolute despotism of combinations, that, under the fostering care of government, and with wealth wrung from the people, have grown to such gigantic proportions as to overshadow all the land, and wield an almost irresistible influence for their own selfish purposes, in all its halls of legislation, it is their right—it is their duty to throw off such tyranny, the sun and air sole inheritance."

Such has been the patient sufferance of the producing classes of these States, and such is now the necessity which compels them to declare that they will use every means a resort to arms to overthrow this despotism of monopoly, and to reduce all men claiming the protection of American laws, to an equality before those laws, making the owner of a railroad as amenable thereto as the "veriest beggar that walks the streets, the sun and air sole inheritance."

The history of the present railway monopoly is a history of repeated in-

juries and oppression, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the people of these states unequalled in any manner of the Old World, and having its parallel in the history of the Medieval ages, when the strong hand was the only law, and the highways of commerce were taxed by the Feudal Barons, who from their strongholds, surrounded by their armies of vassals, could levy such tribute upon the traveler as their own wills alone should dictate. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have influenced our executive officers, to refuse their assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good, and when such laws have been passed they have utterly refused to obey them.

They have procured the passage of other laws, for their own benefit alone, by which they have put untold millions into their own coffers, to the injury of the entire commercial and industrial interests of the country.

They have influenced legislation to suit themselves, by bribing venal legislators to betray the true interests of their constituents, while others have been kept quiet by the compliment of free passes.

They have repeatedly prevented the re-election of representatives for opposing with manly firmness, their invasion of the people's rights.

They have by false representations and subterfuge induced the people to subscribe funds to build roads, whose routes, when built, are so exorbitant, that in many instances transportation by private conveyance is less burdensome.

They have procured charters by which they condemn and appropriate our lands without adequate compensation therefor, and arrogantly claim that by virtue of these charters they are absolutely above the control of legal enactments.

They have procured a law of Congress by which they have dispossessed hundreds of farmers from their homes that by years of toil they have built up, have induced others to mortgage the farms for roads never intended to be built, and after squandering the money thus obtained, have left their victims to the mercy of courts over which they held absolute sway.

They have obstructed the administration of justice by injunctions procured from venal judges by legal quibbles and appeals from court to court, with intent to wear out or ruin the prosecutor, openly avowing their determination to make it so terrible for the public to prosecute them that they will not dare undertake it.

They have virtually made judges dependent on their will alone, and have procured their appointment for the express purpose of reversing a decision of the highest court of the nation, by which millions were gained to them, to the injury of the holders of the bonds and the breaking down this last safeguard of American freedom.

They have affected to render themselves independent of and superior to the civil power, by ordering large bodies of hirelings to enforce their unlawful exactions, and have protected them from punishment for an injury they might inflict upon peaceful citizens, while ejecting them from their conveyances for refusing to pay more than the rate of fare prescribed by law.

They have arrested and summoned from their homes for trial, at distant points, other citizens for the same offense of refusing to pay more than the legal fare, putting them to as great inconvenience and expense as possible, and still further evincing their determination to make it too terrible for the people to dare engage in any legal conflict with them.

They have combined together to destroy competition and to practice an unjust discrimination, contrary to the expressed provisions of our constitution and the spirit of our law. They have virtually cut off our trade with distant parts of the world by their unjust discriminations and by their exorbitant rates of freight, forcing upon us the alternative of accumulating upon our hands a worthless surplus, or of giving three-fourths of the price of our customers pay for our products for our transportation.

They have converted the bonds reluctantly obtained from the government, into a great corruption fund, with which they are enabled to bribe and control legislatures, and subvert every branch of government to their own base and sordid purpose.

They have increased the already intolerable burden of taxation, which the people have to endure, compared with which the tea and stamp tax which precipitated the war of the revolution, seems utterly insignificant, by the appropriation of money from the public treasury, while they have escaped taxation themselves by evading and violating the expressed provisions of their charters.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned our legislatures for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by silence, or by attempts to frame laws that shall seem to meet our wants, but that are, in fact, only a legal snare for courts to disagree upon and for corporations to disobey.

Now we have been wanting in attempts to obtain redress through Congress. We have warned them from time to time of these various and repeated encroachments upon our rights; we have remanded them of our citizens instead of our emigration and settlement have we appealed to them, as the administrators of the free and impartial government, to protect us from these encroachments, which, if continued, would inevitably end in the utter destruction of those liberties for which our fathers gave their lives, and the reinstatement of privileged classes and an aristocracy of wealth, worse than that from which the war of the revolution freed us. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of duty. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which compels us to denounce their criminal indifference to our wrongs, and hold them as we hold our legislature—enemies to the producer—to the monopolist friends.

We, therefore, the producers of this State in our several counties assembled, on this the anniversary of that day that gave birth to a nation of free men and to a government of which, despite the corruption of its officers, are still so justly proud, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do solemnly declare that we will use all lawful and peaceable means to free ourselves from the tyranny of monopoly, and that we will never cease our efforts for reform until every department of our government gives token that the reign of licentious extravagance is over, and something of the purity, honesty and

frugality with which our fathers inaugurated it has taken its place.

That to this end we hereby declare ourselves absolutely free and independent of all past political connections, and that we will give our suffrage only to such men for office, from the lowest officer in the State to the President of the United States, as we have good reason to believe will use their best endeavors to the promotion of these ends; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Pacific Coast Items.

Feed is said to be very scarce in the mountains bordering on Fresno county.

The watchmen at the Mare Island Navy Yard and the boiler makers in the Steam Department have all been spared.

The citizens of Millerton, Fresno county, are complaining of irregularity in the mail service.

Robert Watt has had a patent issued for 10,000 acres of land in the Big Meadows, Plumas county.

W. Ogden, of Sutter, brought into Marysville on Tuesday, the first load of new barley of the season.

The watchmen at the Mare Island Navy Yard and the boiler makers in the Steam Department have all been spared.

The citizens of Stockton are engaged in the discussion of the important question of devising means for the drainage of the city.

The State Normal School, that opened last week with 165 students, now numbers 190, and will be increased next week, to about 225.

On Thursday evening last the dwelling-house on the old quartz-mill ranch, in Fresno county, owned by John C. Hoxie, was destroyed by fire.

Giles Wakeling, known in the San Joaquin Valley as "Giles Scuggins," was drowned last week while attempting to cross a slough near Cross Creek, with a wagon.

The citizens of Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, are moving to have the lots removed from the bridge over the Mokelumne river at that place, and the bridge declared free.

One of the largest vineyards in Sacramento county, and perhaps the largest, is that of John Miller, located on the celebrated Florin wine belt which extends from the American river to within a short distance of the Cosumnes, and spreads out east and west full ten miles.

It is rumored that the railroad company will shortly put in a switch and lay out a new town on the south side of King's river. The new town will control the settlements of the Mussel Slough and Lake settlements, two of the most thrifty and flourishing farming sections in the San Joaquin Valley.

Liberty is the name of a new settlement about sixteen miles south of Fresno, near old Elkhorn Station. About forty families settled there during the Fall and Winter. There is a very fine body of Government and railroad land in the vicinity, and as Cole slough passes in the immediate neighborhood, irrigation is practicable.

Justus Lavius, the original grantee of the Capitancho Rancho, made famous by the New Almaden quicksilver mine, and who sold his ranch for \$300 previous to the United States occupation of the State, is now working for \$35 month, on a ranch near Mountain View. Lavius is now sixty-nine years of age.

J. D. Spencer, of Modesto, organized in Sonoma, on the 15th instant, the first Grange of Patrons of Husbandry in Tuolumne county, with twenty-nine charter members, and the following list of officers: S. S. Turner, Master; Robert F. Williams, Secretary; George Soulsby, Treasurer; R. Gilkey, Steward; E. F. Hammers, Overseer; J. F. Ralph, Lecturer; S. Segara, Assistant Steward; S. Allen, Gate-keeper; Joseph Marks, Chaplain; Mrs. E. A. Ralph, Ceres; Mrs. C. Gilkey, Flora; Mrs. S. A. C. Marks, Pomona.

San Bernardino Items.

From the Guardian of June 20th.

They are yet busy setting out orange trees at Riverside.

They have converted the bonds reluctantly obtained from the government, into a great corruption fund, with which they are enabled to bribe and control legislatures, and subvert every branch of government to their own base and sordid purpose.

They have increased the already intolerable burden of taxation, which the people have to endure, compared with which the tea and stamp tax which precipitated the war of the revolution, seems utterly insignificant, by the appropriation of money from the public treasury, while they have escaped taxation themselves by evading and violating the expressed provisions of their charters.

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